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Seventieth session

Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)

Agenda item 53

International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

Algeria:* draft resolution

International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 51/122 of 13 December 1996, 54/68 of 6 December 1999, 59/2 of 20 October 2004, 61/110 and 61/111 of 14 December 2006, 62/101 of 17 December 2007, 62/217 of 22 December 2007, 65/97 of 10 December 2010, 65/271 of 7 April 2011, 66/71 of 9 December 2011, 67/113 of 18 December 2012, 68/50 of 5 December 2013, 68/74 and 68/75 of 11 December 2013 and 69/85 of 5 December 2014,

Emphasizing the significant progress in the development of space science and technology and their applications that has enabled humans to explore the universe, and the extraordinary achievements made over the past 50 years in space exploration efforts, including deepening the understanding of the planetary system and the Sun and the Earth itself, in the use of space science and technology for the benefit of all humankind and in the development of the international legal regime governing space activities,

Recognizing, in that regard, the unique platform at the global level for international cooperation in space activities represented by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its Scientific and Technical Subcommittee and Legal Subcommittee and assisted by the Office for Outer Space Affairs of the Secretariat,

Welcoming the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, to be commemorated in 2018, which will be an opportunity to consider the current status and chart the future of the Committee's contribution to global space governance, and for which the Committee and its subsidiary bodies have set in motion the preparatory work for their thematic sessions in 2018,

* In its capacity as Chair of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

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Deeply convinced of the common interest of all humankind in promoting and expanding the exploration and use of outer space, as the province of all humankind, for peaceful purposes and in continuing efforts to extend to all States the benefits derived therefrom, and also of the importance of international cooperation in this field, for which the United Nations should continue to provide a focal point,

Reaffirming the importance of international cooperation in developing the rule of law, including the relevant norms of space law and their important role in international cooperation for the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes, and of the widest possible adherence to international treaties that promote the peaceful uses of outer space in order to meet emerging new challenges, especially for developing countries,

Seriously concerned about the possibility of an arms race in outer space, and bearing in mind the importance of article IV of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,[1]

Recognizing that all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, should contribute actively to the prevention of an arms race in outer space with a view to promoting and strengthening international cooperation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Deeply concerned about the fragility of the space environment and the challenges to the long-term sustainability of outer space activities, in particular the impact of space debris which is an issue of concern to all nations,

Noting the progress achieved in the development of peaceful space exploration and applications as well as in various national and cooperative space projects, and the importance of further developing the legal framework to strengthen international cooperation in space,

Convinced that space science and technology and their applications, such as satellite communications, Earth observation systems and satellite navigation technologies, provide indispensable tools for viable long-term solutions for sustainable development and can contribute more effectively to efforts to promote the development of all countries and regions of the world, and stressing, in that regard the need to harness the benefits of space technology towards contributing to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Seriously concerned about the devastating impact of disasters,[2] and desirous of enhancing international coordination and cooperation at the global level in disaster management and emergency response through greater access to and use of space-based services and geospatial information for all countries and facilitating capacity-building and institutional strengthening for disaster management, in particular in developing countries,

Firmly convinced that the use of space science and technology and their applications in areas such as tele-health, tele-education, disaster management, environmental protection, natural resources management and climate monitoring contribute to achieving the objectives of the global conferences of the United

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 610, No. 8843.

[2] The term "disasters" refers to natural or technological disasters.

Nations that address various aspects of economic, social and cultural development, particularly poverty eradication,

Deeply concerned about the devastating effects of infectious diseases, including Ebola virus disease, to the detriment of human life, society and development, and urging the international community to enhance the role of space-based solutions, in particular tele-epidemiology, in monitoring, preparedness and response activities,

Recalling the fact that the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, recognized the important role that space science and technology play in promoting sustainable development,[3]

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on the work of its fifty-eighth session,[4]

1. *Endorses* the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on the work of its fifty-eighth session;[4]

2. *Agrees* that the Committee, at its fifty-ninth session, should consider the substantive items recommended at its fifty-eighth session,[5] taking into account the concerns of all countries, in particular those of developing countries;

3. *Notes that*, at its fifty-fourth session, the Legal Subcommittee of the Committee continued its work,[6] as mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 69/85;

4. Agrees that the Legal Subcommittee, at its fifty-fifth session, should consider the substantive items and reconvene the working groups recommended by the Committee,[7] taking into account the concerns of all countries, in particular those of developing countries;

5. *Urges* States that have not yet become parties to the international treaties governing the uses of outer space[8] to give consideration to ratifying or acceding to those treaties in accordance with their national law, as well as incorporating them into their national legislation;

6. *Notes with satisfaction* that the space law curriculum developed by the Office for Outer Space Affairs and published in all official languages of the United

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[3] Resolution 66/288, annex, para. 274.

[4] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventieth Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/70/20).

[5] Ibid., para. 360.

[6] Ibid., chap. II.C; and A/AC.105/1090.

[7] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventieth Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/70/20), paras. 266-271.

[8] Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 610, No. 8843); Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 672, No. 9574); Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 961, No. 13810); Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1023, No. 15020); and Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1363, No. 23002).

Nations could encourage further studies within governmental and non-governmental entities in support of capacity-building efforts in space law and policy;

7. *Notes* that, at its fifty-second session, the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee of the Committee continued its work,[9] as mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 69/85;

8. *Agrees* that the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, at its fifty-third session, should consider the substantive items and reconvene the working groups recommended by the Committee,[10] taking into account the concerns of all countries, in particular those of developing countries;

9. *Reiterates* the importance of information-sharing in discovering, monitoring and physically characterizing potentially hazardous near-Earth objects to ensure that all countries, in particular developing countries with limited capacity in predicting and mitigating a near-Earth object impact, are aware of potential threats, emphasizes the need for capacity-building for effective emergency response and disaster management in the event of a near-Earth object impact, and notes with satisfaction the establishment of and work carried out by the International Asteroid Warning Network and the Space Mission Planning Advisory Group to implement the recommendations for an international response to the near-Earth object impact threat;[11]

10. *Notes with appreciation* that some States are already implementing space debris mitigation measures on a voluntary basis, through national mechanisms and consistent with the Space Debris Mitigation Guidelines of the Inter-Agency Space Debris Coordination Committee and with the Space Debris Mitigation Guidelines of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space,[12] endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 62/217, and invites other States to implement, through relevant national mechanisms, the Space Debris Mitigation Guidelines of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

11. *Considers* that it is essential that States pay more attention to the problem of collisions of space objects, especially those with nuclear power sources, with space debris, and other aspects of space debris, calls for the continuation of national research on this question, for the development of improved technology for the monitoring of space debris and for the compilation and dissemination of data on space debris, also considers that, to the extent possible, information thereon should be provided to the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, and agrees that international cooperation is needed to expand appropriate and affordable strategies to minimize the impact of space debris on future space missions;

12. *Urges* all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space as an

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[9] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventieth Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/70/20), chap. II.B; and A/AC.105/1088.

[10] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventieth Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/70/20), paras. 192-195.

[11] Ibid., *Seventieth Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/70/20), para. 153, *Sixty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/68/20), para. 144; and A/AC.105/1038, para. 198, and annex III.

[12] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/62/20), annex.

essential condition for the promotion of international cooperation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes;

13. *Requests* the Committee to continue to consider, as a matter of priority, ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session, and agrees that the Committee should continue to consider the broader perspective of space security and associated matters that would be instrumental in ensuring the safe and responsible conduct of space activities, including ways to promote international, regional and interregional cooperation to that end;

14. *Notes with satisfaction* that the Committee, at its fifty-eighth session, endorsed the plan of work of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in 2018 (UNISPACE+50), welcomes the establishment of the steering committee for the preparations for UNISPACE+50 composed of the members of the bureaux of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies (the Group of 15), the Chairs of the working groups of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies and the Director of the Office for Outer Space Affairs, and encourages the steering committee to work with other experts, as appropriate;[13]

15. *Recognizes* the central role of the Office for Outer Space Affairs in fostering capacity-building in the use of space science and technology and their applications for the benefit of all countries, in particular developing countries, and urges all Member States to contribute to the Trust Fund in Support of the United Nations Programme on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in order to enhance the capacity of the Office to provide technical and legal advisory services in its priority thematic areas;

16. *Endorses* the United Nations Programme on Space Applications for 2016, as endorsed by the Committee;[14]

17. *Notes with satisfaction* the significant achievements made and the advisory support provided to 35 Member States within the framework of the United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER), with the valuable contributions of its network of regional support offices, and encourages Member States, on a voluntary basis, to provide the programme with the additional resources necessary to address the increasing demand for support successfully and in a timely manner;

18. *Welcomes* the adoption of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, in which the value of space-based technology and Earth observation for disaster management and emergency response is recognized, and notes with satisfaction the efforts of the Office for Outer Space Affairs and its Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response programme towards promoting international cooperation as a way to enhance the use of space-based technologies and related services at the national and local levels;

19. *Notes with satisfaction* the continuous progress made by the International Committee on Global Navigation Satellite Systems with the support of the Office for Outer Space Affairs, in its capacity as executive secretariat of the International

[13] Ibid., *Seventieth Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/70/20), paras. 350 and 351.
[14] Ibid., para. 79.

Committee, towards achieving compatibility and interoperability among global and regional space-based positioning, navigation and timing systems and in the promotion of the use of global navigation satellite systems and their integration into national infrastructure, particularly in developing countries, and notes with appreciation that the International Committee marks its tenth anniversary in 2015 and will hold its tenth meeting in Boulder, United States of America, from 1 to 6 November 2015;

20. *Notes with appreciation* that the regional centres for space science and technology education, affiliated to the United Nations, namely, the African regional centres for space science and technology education in the French and English languages, located in Morocco and Nigeria, respectively, the Regional Centre for Space Science and Technology Education for Asia and the Pacific, located in China, the Centre for Space Science and Technology Education in Asia and the Pacific, located in India, the Regional Centre for Space Science and Technology Education for Latin America and the Caribbean, with campuses located in Brazil and Mexico, and the Centre for Space Science and Technology Education for Western Asia, located in Jordan, have continued their education programmes in 2015, encourages the regional centres to continue to promote greater participation of women in their education programmes, and agrees that the regional centres should continue to report to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on their activities;

21. *Emphasizes* that regional and interregional cooperation in the field of space activities is essential to strengthen the peaceful uses of outer space, assist States in the development of their space capabilities and contribute to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, to that end requests relevant regional organizations and their groups of experts to offer the assistance necessary so that countries can carry out the recommendations of regional conferences, and in that regard notes the importance of the equal participation of women in all fields of science and technology;

22. *Recognizes*, in that regard, the important role played by organizations such as the Asia-Pacific Space Cooperation Organization and the European Space Agency and by conferences and other mechanisms such as the African Leadership Conference on Space Science and Technology for Sustainable Development, the Asia-Pacific Regional Space Agency Forum and the Space Conference of the Americas in strengthening regional and international cooperation among States;

23. *Emphasizes* the need to increase the benefits of space technology and its applications and to contribute to an orderly growth of space activities favourable to sustained economic growth and sustainable development in all countries, including strengthening sustainable spatial data infrastructure at the regional and national levels and building resilience to reduce the consequences of disasters, in particular in developing countries;

24. *Reiterates* the need to promote the benefits of space technology and its applications in the major United Nations conferences and summits for economic, social and cultural development and related fields, and recognizes that the fundamental significance of space science and technology and their applications for global, regional, national and local sustainable development processes should be promoted in the formulation of policies and programmes of action and their implementation, including through efforts towards achieving the objectives of those conferences and summits and contributing to the post-2015 development agenda;

25. *Encourages* Member States, to that end, to promote the inclusion in those conferences, summits and processes of the relevance of space science and technology applications and the use of space-derived geospatial data, with the involvement of the Office for Outer Space Affairs;

26. *Encourages* the Office for Outer Space Affairs to take active part in those conferences, summits and processes, and other activities in support of the objectives of UNISPACE+50, as appropriate;

27. *Urges* the Inter-Agency Meeting on Outer Space Activities (UN-Space), under the leadership of the Office for Outer Space Affairs, to continue to examine how space science and technology and their applications could contribute to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and encourages entities of the United Nations system to participate, as appropriate, in UN-Space coordination efforts;

28. *Notes with satisfaction* that the Office for Outer Space Affairs will issue a special report by the Inter-Agency Meeting on Outer Space Activities for consideration by the Committee at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Transparency and Confidence-Building Measures in Outer Space Activities[15] as pertaining to the United Nations system, and coordinate the preparation of that report with relevant United Nations entities;[16]

29. *Encourages* the Office for Outer Space Affairs to conduct capacity-building and outreach activities associated with space security and transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities, as appropriate, and within the context of the long-term sustainability of outer space activities;

30. *Welcomes* the agreements made by the Committee and its Legal Subcommittee, at their respective session in 2015, to discontinue the use of unedited transcripts and to use digital recordings on a permanent basis and that the digital recording application should be further enhanced;[17]

31. *Endorses* the composition of the bureaux of the Committee and its subcommittees for the period 2016-2017, and reiterates that the Committee and its subcommittees, at their respective sessions in 2016, should elect their officers nominated for that period;[18]

32. *Encourages* the regional groups to promote active participation in the work of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies by the States members of the Committee that are also members of the respective regional groups.

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[15] A/68/189.

[16] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventieth Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/70/20), para. 339.

[17] Ibid., *Seventieth Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/70/20), para. 355.

[18] Resolution 69/85, paras. 29-31; *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventieth Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/70/20), paras. 353 and 354; and official communication from the Office for Outer Space Affairs to States members of the Committee dated 29 July 2015.

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Seventieth session
Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)
Agenda item 53
International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

Algeria:* revised draft resolution

International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 51/122 of 13 December 1996, 54/68 of 6 December 1999, 59/2 of 20 October 2004, 61/110 and 61/111 of 14 December 2006, 62/101 of 17 December 2007, 62/217 of 22 December 2007, 65/97 of 10 December 2010, 65/271 of 7 April 2011, 66/71 of 9 December 2011, 67/113 of 18 December 2012, 68/50 of 5 December 2013, 68/74 and 68/75 of 11 December 2013 and 69/85 of 5 December 2014,

Emphasizing the significant progress in the development of space science and technology and their applications that has enabled humans to explore the universe, and the extraordinary achievements made over the past 50 years in space exploration efforts, including deepening the understanding of the planetary system and the Sun and the Earth itself, in the use of space science and technology for the benefit of all humankind and in the development of the international legal regime governing space activities,

Recognizing, in that regard, the unique platform at the global level for international cooperation in space activities represented by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its Scientific and Technical Subcommittee and Legal Subcommittee and assisted by the Office for Outer Space Affairs of the Secretariat,

Welcoming the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, to be commemorated in 2018, which will be an opportunity to consider the current status and chart the future of the Committee's contribution to global space governance, and for which the Committee

* In its capacity as Chair of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

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and its subsidiary bodies have set in motion the preparatory work for their thematic sessions in 2018,

Deeply convinced of the common interest of all humankind in promoting and expanding the exploration and use of outer space, as the province of all humankind, for peaceful purposes and in continuing efforts to extend to all States the benefits derived therefrom, and also of the importance of international cooperation in this field, for which the United Nations should continue to provide a focal point,

Reaffirming the importance of international cooperation in developing the rule of law, including the relevant norms of space law and their important role in international cooperation for the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes, and of the widest possible adherence to international treaties that promote the peaceful uses of outer space in order to meet emerging new challenges, especially for developing countries,

Seriously concerned about the possibility of an arms race in outer space, and bearing in mind the importance of article IV of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,[1]

Recognizing that all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, should contribute actively to the prevention of an arms race in outer space with a view to promoting and strengthening international cooperation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Deeply concerned about the fragility of the space environment and the challenges to the long-term sustainability of outer space activities, in particular the impact of space debris which is an issue of concern to all nations,

Noting the progress achieved in the development of peaceful space exploration and applications as well as in various national and cooperative space projects, and the importance of further developing the legal framework to strengthen international cooperation in space,

Convinced that space science and technology and their applications, such as satellite communications, Earth observation systems and satellite navigation technologies, provide indispensable tools for viable long-term solutions for sustainable development and can contribute more effectively to efforts to promote the development of all countries and regions of the world, and stressing, in that regard the need to harness the benefits of space technology towards implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[2]

Seriously concerned about the devastating impact of disasters,[3] and desirous of enhancing international coordination and cooperation at the global level in disaster management and emergency response through greater access to and use of space-based services and geospatial information for all countries and facilitating capacity-building and institutional strengthening for disaster management, in particular in developing countries,

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[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 610, No. 8843.

[2] Resolution 70/1.

[3] The term "disasters" refers to natural or technological disasters.

Firmly convinced that the use of space science and technology and their applications in areas such as tele-health, tele-education, disaster management, environmental protection, natural resources management and ocean and climate monitoring contribute to achieving the objectives of the global conferences of the United Nations that address various aspects of economic, social and cultural development, particularly poverty eradication,

Deeply concerned about the devastating effects of infectious diseases, including Ebola virus disease, to the detriment of human life, society and development, and urging the international community to enhance the role of space-based solutions, in particular tele-epidemiology, in monitoring, preparedness and response activities,

Recalling the fact that the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, recognized the important role that space science and technology play in promoting sustainable development,[4]

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on the work of its fifty-eighth session,[5]

1. *Endorses* the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on the work of its fifty-eighth session;[4]

2. *Agrees* that the Committee, at its fifty-ninth session, should consider the substantive items recommended at its fifty-eighth session,[6] taking into account the concerns of all countries, in particular those of developing countries;

3. *Notes that*, at its fifty-fourth session, the Legal Subcommittee of the Committee continued its work,[7] as mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 69/85;

4. *Agrees* that the Legal Subcommittee, at its fifty-fifth session, should consider the substantive items and reconvene the working groups recommended by the Committee,[8] taking into account the concerns of all countries, in particular those of developing countries;

5. *Urges* States that have not yet become parties to the international treaties governing the uses of outer space[9] to give consideration to ratifying or acceding to those treaties in accordance with their national law, as well as incorporating them into their national legislation;

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[4] Resolution 66/288, annex, para. 274.

[5] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventieth Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/70/20).

[6] Ibid., para. 360.

[7] Ibid., chap. II.C; and A/AC.105/1090.

[8] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventieth Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/70/20), paras. 266-271.

[9] Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 610, No. 8843); Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 672, No. 9574); Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 961, No. 13810); Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1023, No. 15020); and Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1363, No. 23002).

6. *Notes with satisfaction* that the space law curriculum developed by the Office for Outer Space Affairs and published in all official languages of the United Nations could encourage further studies within States in cooperation with relevant entities in support of capacity-building efforts in space law and policy;

7. *Notes* that, at its fifty-second session, the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee of the Committee continued its work,[10] as mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 69/85;

8. *Agrees* that the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, at its fifty-third session, should consider the substantive items and reconvene the working groups recommended by the Committee,[11] taking into account the concerns of all countries, in particular those of developing countries;

9. *Reiterates* the importance of information-sharing in discovering, monitoring and physically characterizing potentially hazardous near-Earth objects to ensure that all countries, in particular developing countries with limited capacity in predicting and mitigating a near-Earth object impact, are aware of potential threats, emphasizes the need for capacity-building for effective emergency response and disaster management in the event of a near-Earth object impact, and notes with satisfaction the establishment of and work carried out by the International Asteroid Warning Network and the Space Mission Planning Advisory Group to implement the recommendations for an international response to the near-Earth object impact threat;[12]

10. *Notes with appreciation* that some States are already implementing space debris mitigation measures on a voluntary basis, through national mechanisms and consistent with the Space Debris Mitigation Guidelines of the Inter-Agency Space Debris Coordination Committee and with the Space Debris Mitigation Guidelines of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space,[13] endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 62/217, and invites other States to implement, through relevant national mechanisms, the Space Debris Mitigation Guidelines of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

11. *Considers* that it is essential that States pay more attention to the problem of collisions of space objects, especially those with nuclear power sources, with space debris, and other aspects of space debris, calls for the continuation of national research on this question, for the development of improved technology for the monitoring of space debris and for the compilation and dissemination of data on space debris, also considers that, to the extent possible, information thereon should be provided to the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, and agrees that international cooperation is needed to expand appropriate and affordable strategies to minimize the impact of space debris on future space missions;

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[10] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventieth Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/70/20), chap. II.B; and A/AC.105/1088.

[11] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventieth Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/70/20), paras. 192-195.

[12] Ibid., *Seventieth Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/70/20), para. 153, *Sixty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/68/20), para. 144; and A/AC.105/1038, para. 198, and annex III.

[13] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/62/20), annex.

12. *Urges* all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space as an essential condition for the promotion of international cooperation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes;

13. *Requests* the Committee to continue to consider, as a matter of priority, ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session, and agrees that the Committee should continue to consider the broader perspective of space security and associated matters that would be instrumental in ensuring the safe and responsible conduct of space activities, including ways to promote international, regional and interregional cooperation to that end;

14. *Notes with satisfaction* that the Committee, at its fifty-eighth session, endorsed the plan of work of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in 2018 (UNISPACE+50), welcomes the establishment of the steering committee for the preparations for UNISPACE+50 composed of the members of the bureaux of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies (the Group of 15), the Chairs of the working groups of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies and the Director of the Office for Outer Space Affairs, and encourages the steering committee to work with other experts, as appropriate;[14]

15. *Recognizes* the central role of the Office for Outer Space Affairs in fostering capacity-building in the use of space science and technology and their applications for the benefit of all countries, in particular developing countries, and urges all Member States to contribute to the Trust Fund in Support of the United Nations Programme on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in order to enhance the capacity of the Office to provide technical and legal advisory services in its priority thematic areas;

16. *Endorses* the United Nations Programme on Space Applications for 2016, as endorsed by the Committee;[15]

17. *Notes with satisfaction* the significant achievements made and the advisory support provided to 35 Member States within the framework of the United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER), with the valuable contributions of its network of regional support offices, and encourages Member States, on a voluntary basis, to provide the programme with the additional resources necessary to address the increasing demand for support successfully and in a timely manner;

18. *Welcomes* the adoption of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, in which the value of space-based technology and Earth observation for disaster management and emergency response is recognized, and notes with satisfaction the efforts of the Office for Outer Space Affairs and its UN-SPIDER programme towards promoting international cooperation as a way to enhance the use of space-based technologies and related services at the national and local levels;

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[14] Ibid., *Seventieth Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/70/20), paras. 350 and 351.

[15] Ibid., para. 79.

19. *Notes with satisfaction* the continuous progress made by the International Committee on Global Navigation Satellite Systems with the support of the Office for Outer Space Affairs, in its capacity as executive secretariat of the International Committee, towards achieving compatibility and interoperability among global and regional space-based positioning, navigation and timing systems and in the promotion of the use of global navigation satellite systems and their integration into national infrastructure, particularly in developing countries, and notes with appreciation that the International Committee marks its tenth anniversary in 2015 and will hold its tenth meeting in Boulder, United States of America, from 1 to 6 November 2015;

20. *Notes with appreciation* that the regional centres for space science and technology education, affiliated to the United Nations, namely, the African regional centres for space science and technology education in the French and English languages, located in Morocco and Nigeria, respectively, the Regional Centre for Space Science and Technology Education for Asia and the Pacific, located in China, the Centre for Space Science and Technology Education in Asia and the Pacific, located in India, the Regional Centre for Space Science and Technology Education for Latin America and the Caribbean, with campuses located in Brazil and Mexico, and the Centre for Space Science and Technology Education for Western Asia, located in Jordan, have continued their education programmes in 2015, encourages the regional centres to continue to promote greater participation of women in their education programmes, and agrees that the regional centres should continue to report to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on their activities;

21. *Emphasizes* that regional and interregional cooperation in the field of space activities is essential to strengthen the peaceful uses of outer space, assist States in the development of their space capabilities and contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[2] to that end requests relevant regional organizations and their groups of experts to offer the assistance necessary so that countries can carry out the recommendations of regional conferences, and in that regard notes the importance of the equal participation of women in all fields of science and technology;

22. *Recognizes*, in that regard, the important role played by organizations such as the Asia-Pacific Space Cooperation Organization and the European Space Agency and by conferences and other mechanisms such as the African Leadership Conference on Space Science and Technology for Sustainable Development, the Asia-Pacific Regional Space Agency Forum and the Space Conference of the Americas in strengthening regional and international cooperation among States;

23. *Emphasizes* the need to increase the benefits of space technology and its applications and to contribute to an orderly growth of space activities favourable to sustained economic growth and sustainable development in all countries, including strengthening sustainable spatial data infrastructure at the regional and national levels and building resilience to reduce the consequences of disasters, in particular in developing countries;

24. *Reiterates* the need to promote the benefits of space technology and its applications in the major United Nations conferences and summits for economic, social and cultural development and related fields, and recognizes that the fundamental significance of space science and technology and their applications for global, regional, national and local sustainable development processes should be

promoted in the formulation of policies and programmes of action and their implementation, including through efforts towards achieving the objectives of those conferences and summits and in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

25. *Encourages* Member States, to that end, to promote the inclusion in those conferences, summits and processes of the relevance of space science and technology applications and the use of space-derived geospatial data, with the involvement of the Office for Outer Space Affairs;

26. *Encourages* the Office for Outer Space Affairs to take active part in those conferences, summits and processes, and other activities in support of the objectives of UNISPACE+50, as appropriate;

27. *Urges* the Inter-Agency Meeting on Outer Space Activities (UN-Space), under the leadership of the Office for Outer Space Affairs, to continue to examine how space science and technology and their applications could contribute to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and encourages entities of the United Nations system to participate, as appropriate, in UN-Space coordination efforts;

28. *Notes with satisfaction* that the Office for Outer Space Affairs will issue a special report by UN-Space for consideration by the Committee at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Transparency and Confidence-Building Measures in Outer Space Activities[16] as pertaining to the United Nations system, and coordinate the preparation of that report with relevant United Nations entities;[17]

29. *Encourages* the Office for Outer Space Affairs to conduct capacity-building and outreach activities associated with space security and transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities, as appropriate, and within the context of the long-term sustainability of outer space activities;

30. *Welcomes* the agreements made by the Committee and its Legal Subcommittee, at their respective session in 2015, to discontinue the use of unedited transcripts and to use digital recordings on a permanent basis and that the digital recording application should be further enhanced;[18]

31. *Endorses* the composition of the bureaux of the Committee and its subcommittees for the period 2016-2017, and reiterates that the Committee and its subcommittees, at their respective sessions in 2016, should elect their officers nominated for that period;[19]

32. *Encourages* the regional groups to promote active participation in the work of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies by the States members of the Committee that are also members of the respective regional groups.

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[16] A/68/189.

[17] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventieth Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/70/20), para. 339.

[18] Ibid., *Seventieth Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/70/20), para. 355.

[19] Resolution 69/85, paras. 29-31; *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventieth Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/70/20), paras. 353 and 354; and official communication from the Office for Outer Space Affairs to States members of the Committee dated 29 July 2015.

United Nations A/C.4/70/L.3

General Assembly

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9 October 2015

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Seventieth session
Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)
Agenda item 62
Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

Algeria, Argentina, China, Cuba, Egypt, Malawi, Sierra Leone, Singapore and United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution

Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 69/100 of 5 December 2014,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General,[1] prepared pursuant to its resolution 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954,

Conscious of the importance of promoting the educational advancement of the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Strongly convinced that the continuation and expansion of offers of scholarships is essential in order to meet the increasing need of students from Non-Self-Governing Territories for educational and training assistance, and considering that students in those Territories should be encouraged to avail themselves of such offers,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[1]

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have made scholarships available to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories;

3. *Invites* all States to make or continue to make generous offers of study and training facilities to the inhabitants of those Territories that have not yet attained self-government or independence and, wherever possible, to provide travel funds to prospective students;

4. *Urges* the administering Powers to take effective measures to ensure the widespread and continuous dissemination in the Territories under their

[1] A/70/66 and Add.1.

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administration of information relating to offers of study and training facilities made by States and to provide all the facilities necessary to enable students to avail themselves of such offers;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session on the implementation of the present resolution;

6. *Draws the attention* of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to the present resolution.

United Nations A/C.4/70/L.4*

General Assembly

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9 October 2015

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Seventieth session
Agenda item 63
Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

Draft resolution submitted by the Chair

Question of Western Sahara

The General Assembly,

Having considered in depth the question of Western Sahara,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of all peoples to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recognizing that all available options for self-determination of the Territories are valid as long as they are in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned and in conformity with the clearly defined principles contained in General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960 and other resolutions of the Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 69/101 of 5 December 2014,

Recalling also all resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council on the question of Western Sahara,

Recalling further Security Council resolutions 658 (1990) of 27 June 1990, 690 (1991) of 29 April 1991, 1359 (2001) of 29 June 2001, 1429 (2002) of 30 July 2002, 1495 (2003) of 31 July 2003, 1541 (2004) of 29 April 2004, 1570 (2004) of 28 October 2004, 1598 (2005) of 28 April 2005, 1634 (2005) of 28 October 2005, 1675 (2006) of 28 April 2006 and 1720 (2006) of 31 October 2006,

Underlining the adoption of Security Council resolutions 1754 (2007) on 30 April 2007, 1783 (2007) on 31 October 2007, 1813 (2008) on 30 April 2008, 1871 (2009) on 30 April 2009, 1920 (2010) on 30 April 2010, 1979 (2011) on

* Reissued for technical reasons on 14 October 2015.

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27 April 2011, 2044 (2012) on 24 April 2012, 2099 (2013) on 25 April 2013, 2152 (2014) on 29 April 2014 and 2218 (2015) on 28 April 2015,

Expressing its satisfaction that the parties met on 18 and 19 June 2007, on 10 and 11 August 2007, from 7 to 9 January 2008 and from 16 to 18 March 2008 under the auspices of the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara and in the presence of the neighbouring countries and that they have agreed to continue the negotiations,

Also expressing its satisfaction at the holding of nine informal meetings convened by the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General on 9 and 10 August 2009 in Dürnstein, Austria, on 10 and 11 February 2010 in Westchester County, New York, United States of America, from 7 to 10 November 2010, from 16 to 18 December 2010 and from 21 to 23 January 2011, all on Long Island, New York, from 7 to 9 March 2011 in Mellieha, Malta, from 5 to 7 June 2011 and from 19 to 21 July 2011, both on Long Island, and from 11 to 13 March 2012 in Manhasset, New York, to prepare for the fifth round of negotiations,

Calling upon all the parties and the States of the region to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy and with each other,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the United Nations towards the people of Western Sahara,

Welcoming, in this regard, the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy in search of a mutually acceptable political solution to the dispute, which will provide for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara,

Having examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for 2015,[1]

Having also examined the report of the Secretary-General,[2]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[2]

2. *Supports* the process of negotiations initiated by Security Council resolution 1754 (2007) and further sustained by Council resolutions 1783 (2007), 1813 (2008), 1871 (2009), 1920 (2010), 1979 (2011), 2044 (2012), 2099 (2013), 2152 (2014) and 2218 (2015), with a view to achieving a just, lasting and mutually acceptable political solution, which will provide for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara, and commends the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy for Western Sahara in this respect;

3. *Welcomes* the commitment of the parties to continue to show political will and work in an atmosphere propitious for dialogue, in order to enter into a more intensive phase of negotiations, in good faith and without preconditions, noting efforts and developments since 2006, thus ensuring the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1754 (2007), 1783 (2007), 1813 (2008), 1871 (2009), 1920 (2010), 1979 (2011), 2044 (2012), 2099 (2013), 2152 (2014) and 2218 (2015) and the success of negotiations;

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[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventieth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/70/23), chap. VIII.

[2] A/70/201.

4. *Also welcomes* the ongoing negotiations between the parties held on 18 and 19 June 2007, on 10 and 11 August 2007, from 7 to 9 January 2008 and from 16 to 18 March 2008 in the presence of the neighbouring countries and under the auspices of the United Nations;

5. *Calls upon* the parties to cooperate with the International Committee of the Red Cross, and calls upon them to abide by their obligations under international humanitarian law;

6. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to consider the situation in Western Sahara and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session;

7. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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General Assembly

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Seventieth session
Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)
Agenda item 63
Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

Draft decision submitted by the Chair

Question of Gibraltar

The General Assembly, recalling its decision 69/523 of 5 December 2014:

(a) Urges the Governments of Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, while listening to the interests and aspirations of Gibraltar that are legitimate under international law, to reach, in the spirit of the Brussels Declaration of 27 November 1984, a definitive solution to the question of Gibraltar, in the light of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and applicable principles, and in the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations;

(b) Takes note of the desire of the United Kingdom to continue with the trilateral Forum for Dialogue;

(c) Takes note of the position of Spain that the trilateral Forum for Dialogue does not exist any longer and should be replaced with a new mechanism for local cooperation in which the people of the Campo de Gibraltar and Gibraltar are represented;

(d) Welcomes the efforts made by both parties to resolve current problems and to engage in a flexible and responsive form of dialogue between all relevant and appropriate parties, on an informal ad hoc basis, and that such efforts are aimed at finding common solutions and making progress on issues of mutual benefit.

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General Assembly

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Seventieth session
Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)
Agenda items 63 and 134

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

Programme budget implications of draft resolution IX contained in A/70/23

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

I. Requests contained in the draft resolution

1. Under the terms of paragraphs 18 and 19 of draft resolution IX contained in A/70/23, the General Assembly would:

(a) Approve the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples covering its work during 2015, in which the programme of work for 2016 is outlined, in particular the Pacific regional seminar and a visiting mission to one of the Territories on its agenda, in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions on specific Territories;

(b) Request the Secretary-General to review and augment the resources at the disposal of the Special Committee in order to ensure that the Committee has the funding, facilities and services commensurate with its envisioned yearly programmes, as mandated in relevant General Assembly resolutions, including especially its resolution 69/107, paragraph 7.

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II. Relationship of the proposed requests to the biennial programme plan and priorities for the period 2016-2017 and to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017

2. The requested activities referred to in the draft resolution relate to programme 1, General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management, of the biennial programme plan and priorities for the period 2016-2017 and section 2, General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017 (see A/70/6 (Sect. 2)).

III. Activities by which the proposed requests would be implemented

3. It is anticipated that the request for the annual visiting mission to one of the territories, contained in paragraphs 18 and 19 of draft resolution IX contained in A/70/23, would entail additional resource requirements in the amount of $269,000 for the biennium 2016-2017 for the following activities:

(a) Travel of four representatives and four staff of the Committee secretariat to the meetings in 2016 and 2017 (one in the Caribbean region and one in the Pacific region) ($85,000);

(b) Provision of six local interpreters for the meetings in 2016 and 2017 ($60,000);

(c) Documentation services for the preparation of one post-session document (10,700 words) in six languages each for 2016 and 2017 ($124,000).

IV. Financial implications of the proposals

4. Additional requirements, including conference servicing in the amount of $269,000 under section 2, General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management, would be required under the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017 to implement the additional activities.

V. Potential for absorption during the biennium 2016-2017

5. No provisions have been made in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017 for the implementation of the activities requested in paragraphs 18 and 19 of the draft resolution. At the current stage, it is not possible to identify activities within the section of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017 that could be terminated, deferred, curtailed or modified during the biennium. It is therefore necessary that the additional recurrent resources in the amount of $269,000 be provided through an additional appropriation for the biennium 2016-2017.

VI. Contingency fund

6. It will be recalled that, under the procedures established by the General Assembly in its resolutions 41/213 and 42/211, a contingency fund is established for each biennium to accommodate additional expenditures derived from legislative mandates not provided for in the programme budget. Under this procedure, if additional expenditures were proposed that exceeded the resources available from the contingency fund, the activities concerned would be implemented only through the redeployment of resources from low-priority areas or the modification of existing activities. Otherwise, such additional activities would have to be deferred to a later biennium.

VII. Conclusion and action required of the General Assembly

7. **Should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution IX contained in A/70/23, additional resource requirements in the amount of $269,000 would arise under section 2, General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference services, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017. The amount of $269,000 would represent a charge against the contingency fund and, as such, would require additional appropriation for the biennium 2016-2017 to be approved by the General Assembly.**

United Nations

A/C.4/70/L.7

General Assembly

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Seventieth session

Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)

Agenda item 53

International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

United States of America: draft decision

Increase in the membership of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

The General Assembly, taking note of the applications of six States Members of the United Nations for membership in the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, as noted in paragraph 10 of the report of the Legal Subcommittee on its fifty-fourth session, held in Vienna from 13 to 24 April 2015,[1] decides to appoint those six Member States as members of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

[1] A/AC.105/1090.

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United Nations A/C.4/70/L.8

General Assembly

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13 October 2015

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Seventieth session
Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)
Agenda item 51
Assistance in mine action

Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mali, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

Assistance in mine action

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 68/72 of 11 December 2013 and all its previous resolutions on assistance in mine clearance and on assistance in mine action, all adopted without a vote,

Recalling also all relevant treaties and conventions[1] and their review processes,

Noting with appreciation the extent to which the tenth anniversary of the International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action was commemorated worldwide on 4 April 2015,

Reaffirming its deep concern at the tremendous humanitarian and development problems caused by mines and explosive remnants of war,[2] in affected countries, which have serious and lasting social and economic consequences for the populations of such countries, and negatively affect the delivery of humanitarian assistance,

[1] These include the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, 1997; the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices, as amended in 1996 (Protocol II to the 1980 Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects); the Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War, 2003 (Protocol V to the 1980 Convention); the Convention on Cluster Munitions, 2008; the Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts, 1977 (Protocol I); and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, 2006.

[2] As defined by Protocol V to the 1980 Convention.

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Bearing in mind the serious humanitarian threat that mines and explosive remnants of war, including cluster munitions, pose, in affected countries, to the safety, health and lives of local civilian populations, as well as of personnel participating in humanitarian, peacekeeping, rehabilitation and mine clearance programmes and operations,

Deeply alarmed by the still very large, albeit decreasing, number of mines and areas of square kilometres contaminated by them, as well as the growing number of explosive remnants of war, as a result of armed conflicts, and therefore remaining convinced of the necessity and urgency of strengthening mine action efforts by the international community with a view to eliminating the threat and the humanitarian impact of landmines and explosive remnants of war to civilians as soon as possible,

Recognizing the humanitarian threat posed by improvised explosive devices following conflict,

Recognizing that, in addition to the primary role of States, the United Nations plays a significant role in the field of assistance in mine action, in particular through the implementation of the Strategy of the United Nations on Mine Action 2013-2018 by members of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action,[3] chaired by the United Nations Mine Action Service at working level, considering mine action to be an important and integrated component of United Nations humanitarian assistance and development activities, and noting the integration of mine action in numerous United Nations peacekeeping operations and special political missions mandated by the Security Council,

Noting with appreciation the cooperation and coordination of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action with non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders through meetings of the Committee on Mine Action,[4] and its active involvement in humanitarian coordination mechanisms, such as the Global Protection Cluster, and encouraging further enhancement of that cooperation,

Recognizing the importance of the full involvement and equal opportunities for participation of both women and men in mine action programmes,

Recognizing also the valuable mine action efforts of national, regional and international mine action practitioners, including United Nations personnel and peacekeepers, and also experts from relevant non-governmental organizations involved in mine action, enabling local communities and mine survivors to resume normal lives and reclaim their livelihoods by regaining access to previously contaminated lands,

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[3] Consisting of the United Nations Mine Action Service of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat, the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Office for Project Services, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research and the World Bank.

[4] The Committee on Mine Action is an informal information-sharing forum. The members are the Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action, non-governmental organizations involved in mine action, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining and academic institutions.

Noting with appreciation national, regional and subregional efforts, including the African Union Mine Action and Explosive Remnants of War Strategic Framework 2014-2017,

Noting with satisfaction the growing inclusion of mine action in humanitarian appeals,

Stressing the pressing humanitarian need that exists when non-State actors deploy mines, improvised explosive devices and other associated explosive devices,

Noting the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit and the elaboration of a Strategy of the United Nations on Mine Action 2013-2018, including the creation of a monitoring and evaluation mechanism to implement the Strategy, as well as the updating of the United Nations victim assistance policy, and encouraging the members of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action to continue their work to improve the impact of the United Nations in the field of mine action,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[5]

2. *Calls*, in particular, for the continuation of the efforts of States, including through South-South, regional and subregional cooperation, with the assistance of the United Nations and relevant organizations involved in mine action, upon request and as appropriate and in coordination with the affected country, to foster the establishment and development of national mine action capacities in countries in which mines and explosive remnants of war constitute a serious threat to the safety, health and lives of the local civilian population or an impediment to the delivery of humanitarian assistance and social and economic development efforts at the national and local levels;

3. *Urges* all States, in particular those that have the capacity to do so, as well as the United Nations system and other relevant organizations and institutions involved in mine action, to support mine-affected States, upon request and as appropriate, by providing:

(a) Assistance to countries affected by mines and explosive remnants of war, including abandoned explosive ordnance, for the establishment and development of national mine action capacities, including, where appropriate, in the fulfilment of the relevant international obligations of those countries;

(b) Support for national programmes, where appropriate, in cooperation with the relevant bodies of the United Nations system and relevant regional, governmental and non-governmental organizations, to reduce the risks posed by landmines and explosive remnants of war, taking into consideration the different needs of women, girls, boys and men;

(c) Reliable, predictable, timely and, where possible, multi-annual contributions for mine action activities, including through national mine action efforts and mine action programmes of the United Nations and non-governmental organizations, including those relating to rapid response in humanitarian emergencies, victim assistance and mine risk education, especially at the local level, as well as through relevant national, regional and global trust funds, including the Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action;

[5] A/70/207.

(d) Necessary information and technical, financial and material assistance to locate, remove, destroy and otherwise render ineffective minefields, mines, improvised explosive devices, booby traps, other devices and explosive remnants of war, in accordance with international law, as soon as possible;

(e) Technological assistance (i) to countries affected by mines and explosive remnants of war; and (ii) to promote user-oriented scientific research on and development of mine action techniques and technology that are effective, sustainable, appropriate and environmentally sound;

4. *Encourages* efforts to conduct all mine action activities in accordance with the International Mine Action Standards or national standards compliant with those Standards, and emphasizes the importance of ensuring the accuracy and objectivity of reporting information as well as of using state-of-the-art technologies and an information management system, such as the Information Management System for Mine Action, to help to facilitate mine action activities;

5. *Urges* all mine-affected States, pursuant to applicable international law, to identify all areas, as appropriate, under their jurisdiction or control containing mines and other explosive remnants of war in the most efficient manner possible and to employ land release techniques, including non-technical survey, technical survey and clearance when appropriate;

6. *Encourages* mine-affected States, with support from relevant United Nations agencies and development partners as appropriate, to proactively mainstream mine action, including victim assistance requirements and their linkage with health care and disabilities agendas, into development plans and processes to ensure that development priorities include mine action and that mine action, including victim assistance requirements, is predictably funded;

7. *Encourages* all relevant multilateral, regional and national programmes and bodies to include activities related to mine action, including clearance, in their peacebuilding, humanitarian, rehabilitation, reconstruction and development assistance activities, where appropriate, bearing in mind the need to ensure national and local ownership, sustainability and capacity-building, as well as to include a gender- and age-appropriate perspective in all aspects of such activities;

8. *Encourages* States, as appropriate, and relevant organizations involved in mine action to continue efforts to ensure that mine action programmes take into account risk education, the specific needs and requirements of victims and persons with disabilities and are gender- and age-sensitive, so that women, girls, boys and men can benefit equally from them, and also take into account the specific needs of refugees and internally displaced persons, and encourages the participation of all stakeholders, as well as the further participation of women, in the programming of mine action;

9. *Urges* States to provide humanitarian assistance for victims of mines and explosive remnants of war, and to take measures to spare the civilian population consistent with the principles of international humanitarian law;

10. *Encourages* States to support victims' access to appropriate medical care, physical and sensory rehabilitation, psychosocial support, education and skills training and income-earning opportunities and to provide those services to all, regardless of gender, age or socioeconomic status;

11. *Encourages* the provision of capacity-building assistance to affected countries in order to integrate assistance for victims into their national policy frameworks on health care, social services and disability-inclusive development by relevant United Nations agencies, civil society organizations and other entities with expertise in those matters;

12. *Stresses* the importance of cooperation and coordination in mine action and of devoting existing resources, as appropriate, to that end, emphasizes the primary responsibility of national authorities in that regard, and also stresses the supporting role of the United Nations, with the United Nations Mine Action Service as the coordinator for mine action within the United Nations system, and other relevant organizations in that regard;

13. *Recognizes* the importance of explicitly incorporating references to mine action, when appropriate, in ceasefire and peace agreements as well as in the mandates of peacekeeping operations and special political missions, as appropriate, in the light of the potential that mine action can have as a peace- and confidence-building measure in post-conflict situations among the parties concerned;

14. *Encourages* the United Nations to continue to take measures to improve coordination, efficiency, transparency and accountability, in particular by implementing the Strategy of the United Nations on Mine Action 2013-2018;

15. *Encourages* those States and organizations in a position to do so to support measures by all relevant actors aimed at improving rapid response capacity in humanitarian emergencies, as well as transparency and accountability;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-second session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and on follow-up to previous resolutions on assistance in mine clearance and on assistance in mine action;

17. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-second session the item entitled "Assistance in mine action".

United Nations A/C.4/70/L.9

General Assembly

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Seventieth session
Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)
Agenda item 53
International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

Costa Rica, Kenya and South Africa: draft resolution

Matters relating to activities under the United Nations Programme on Space Applications in 2016

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 69/85 of 5 December 2014, in particular the endorsement of the United Nations Programme on Space Applications for 2015,

Acknowledging that the United Nations Programme on Space Applications, implemented by the Office for Outer Space Affairs of the Secretariat, is aimed at further promoting, through international cooperation, the use of space technologies and data for sustainable economic and social development in developing countries by raising the awareness of decision makers of the cost-effectiveness and additional benefits to be obtained, establishing or strengthening capacity in developing countries to use space technology and strengthening outreach activities to disseminate awareness of the benefits obtained,

Recognizing, in that regard, the unique benefits for Member States, in particular developing countries, of participating in the capacity-building activities organized under the United Nations Programme on Space Applications,

Reaffirming the importance of technical assistance and capacity-building in space science and technology applications, in particular for the benefit of developing countries,

Noting that the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, at its fifty-eighth session, held in Vienna from 10 to 19 June 2015, did not reach an agreement enabling the implementation of the United Nations Programme on Space Applications for the remainder of 2015,

1. *Agrees* to reinstate the following activities under the United Nations Programme on Space Applications, to be carried out in 2016:

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(a) United Nations/Costa Rica Workshop on Human Space Technology, to be held from 29 February to 4 March 2016;

(b) United Nations/South Africa Symposium on Basic Space Technology, to be held from 29 March to 1 April 2016;

(c) United Nations/Kenya Workshop on Space Technology and Applications for Wildlife Management and Protecting Biodiversity, to be held from 4 to 8 April 2016;

2. *Decides* that the activities listed in paragraph 1 above shall be carried out under the United Nations Programme on Space Applications in 2016 with the budget that had been allocated to those activities for 2015;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take action to implement the present resolution so that the activities listed in paragraph 1 above can be carried out successfully.

United Nations A/C.4/70/L.9/Rev.1

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
22 October 2015

Original: English

Seventieth session

Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)

Agenda item 53

International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

Costa Rica, Kenya and South Africa: revised draft resolution

Matters relating to activities under the United Nations Programme on Space Applications in 2016

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 69/85 of 5 December 2014, in particular the endorsement of the United Nations Programme on Space Applications for 2015,

Acknowledging that the United Nations Programme on Space Applications, implemented by the Office for Outer Space Affairs of the Secretariat, is aimed at further promoting, through international cooperation, the use of space technologies and data for sustainable economic and social development in developing countries by raising the awareness of decision makers of the cost-effectiveness and additional benefits to be obtained, establishing or strengthening capacity in developing countries to use space technology and strengthening outreach activities to disseminate awareness of the benefits obtained,

Recognizing, in that regard, the unique benefits for Member States, in particular developing countries, of participating in the capacity-building activities organized under the United Nations Programme on Space Applications,

Reaffirming the importance of technical assistance and capacity-building in space science and technology applications, in particular for the benefit of developing countries,

Noting that the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, at its fifty-eighth session, held in Vienna from 10 to 19 June 2015, did not reach an agreement enabling the implementation of the United Nations Programme on Space Applications for the remainder of 2015,

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Please recycle

1. *Agrees* to reinstate the following activities under the United Nations Programme on Space Applications, to be carried out in 2016:

(a) United Nations/Costa Rica Workshop on Human Space Technology;

(b) United Nations/South Africa Symposium on Basic Space Technology;

(c) United Nations/Kenya Workshop on Space Technology and Applications for Wildlife Management and Protecting Biodiversity;

(d) United Nations/Islamic Republic of Iran Workshop on the Use of Space Technology for Dust Storm and Drought Monitoring in the Middle East Region;

2. *Decides* that the activities listed in paragraph 1 above shall be carried out under the United Nations Programme on Space Applications in 2016 with the budget that had been allocated to those activities for 2015;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take action to implement the present resolution so that the activities listed in paragraph 1 above can be carried out successfully.

United Nations A/C.4/70/L.10

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
14 October 2015

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Seventieth session
Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)
Agenda item 50
University for Peace

Argentina, Australia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, Peru, Poland and Sweden: draft resolution

University for Peace

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 64/83 of 10 December 2009, in which it indicated that, in its resolution 34/111 of 14 December 1979, it had approved the idea of establishing the University for Peace as a specialized international centre for higher education, research and the dissemination of knowledge specifically aimed at training and education for peace and its universal promotion within the United Nations system, as well as all preceding resolutions on this item,

Recalling also that, in its resolution 35/55 of 5 December 1980, the General Assembly approved the establishment of the University for Peace in conformity with the International Agreement for the Establishment of the University for Peace, contained in the annex to that resolution,

Taking into account that in 2015 the University for Peace celebrates 35 years of executing the mandate given to it by the General Assembly of educating and training leaders for peace,

Recognizing the important and varied activities carried out by the University during the period from 2012 to 2015 with the valuable assistance and contributions of Governments, foundations and non-governmental organizations, in particular the progress made in the further development and implementation of the academic programme and in expanding its coverage in various regions of the world,

Noting with appreciation that the University has reaffirmed its commitment to academic excellence throughout its doctoral and master's degree programmes in areas related to peace studies, security and the environment, in addition to launching a new master's degree in Spanish,

Please recycle

Noting that the University places special emphasis on the areas of conflict prevention, peacekeeping, peacebuilding and the peaceful settlement of disputes and that it has launched capacity-building programmes in the areas of access to justice, international human rights law, post-conflict consensus-building and training of academic experts in the techniques of peaceful conflict resolution,

Noting with appreciation the support provided to the University by the host country, Costa Rica,[1]

Recognizing the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development[2] and the need to coordinate efforts for its implementation,

Recognizing also the relevance of Goal 4, Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all, particularly target 4.b, which aims to substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries by 2020,

Considering the importance of promoting education for peace that fosters respect for the values inherent in peace and universal coexistence among people, including respect for the life, dignity and integrity of human beings, as well as friendship and solidarity among people irrespective of their nationality, race, sex, religion or culture, in the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations,

Considering also the need of the University for Peace to consolidate its development and the relaunch of its activities,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 64/83, outlining the progress made with regard to the administrative and financial stabilization of the University for Peace and through its recent process of academic reform through the implementation of its innovative programmes on critical subjects related to peace and security;[3]

2. *Requests* the University for Peace, given its role in developing new concepts and approaches to security through education, training and research in order to respond effectively to emerging threats to peace, to find viable ways to further strengthen cooperation with the United Nations system;

3. *Recalls* its resolution 64/83, and reiterates the request made to the Secretary-General to establish, under his leadership, a trust fund for peace to facilitate the receipt of voluntary contributions to the University;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to expand the scope for using the services of the University as part of his conflict resolution and peacebuilding efforts through the training of staff, especially those concerned with peacekeeping and peacebuilding, in order to strengthen their capacities in this area, and in the promotion of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace[4] and of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;[2]

5. *Requests* Member States to take the lead in supporting the mission of the University for Peace by recognizing the institution and, when possible, making

[1] See the speech of the President of Costa Rica, Luis Guillermo Solís Rivera, to the General Assembly at its seventieth session (see A/70/PV.19).

[2] Resolution 70/1.

[3] A/70/288.

[4] Resolutions 53/243 A and B.

financial contributions that will make it possible for the University to offer its programmes of study to all students who wish to participate in them, and by facilitating the University's operations in host countries;

6. *Invites* Member States that have not already done so to accede to the International Agreement for the Establishment of the University for Peace,[5] thereby demonstrating their support for an educational institution established pursuant to a General Assembly resolution and devoted to the promotion of a universal culture of peace and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

7. *Invites* the University to further strengthen and broaden the outreach of its programmes and activities for cooperation with and capacity-building for Member States in the areas of conflict prevention, conflict resolution and peacebuilding;

8. *Encourages* intergovernmental bodies, non-governmental organizations, interested individuals and philanthropists to contribute to the programmes and core budget of the University to enable it to continue to perform its valuable work worldwide in accordance with the goals set forth in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and in the substantial transformations taking place in the context of the seventieth anniversary of the United Nations with regard to such issues as gender equality and the empowerment of women, human rights, peacekeeping, peacebuilding and climate change;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-third session the item entitled "University for Peace", and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at that session a report on the work of the University.

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[5] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1223, No. 19735.

United Nations A/C.4/70/L.11

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
20 October 2015

Original: English

Seventieth session

Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)

Agenda item 120

Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly

Draft decision submitted by the Bureau

Proposed programme of work and timetable of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) for the seventy-first session of the General Assembly

The General Assembly approves the proposed programme of work and timetable of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) for the seventy-first session of the Assembly as follows:

Proposed programme of work and timetable of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) for the seventy-first session of the General Assembly

Date/time	*Programme*
Week of 3-7 October	
Thursday, 6 October	
10-11 a.m.	Organization of work
	Approval of programme of work
	Approval of time limits for statements
	Establishment of Working Group of the Whole
	Consideration of aide-mémoire containing requests to petition on Non-Self-Governing Territories

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Date/time	*Programme*
Week of 10-14 October	
Monday, 10 October	
3 p.m.	Introductory statements and joint general debate on decolonization items:
	Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations
	Economic and other activities that affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories
	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations
	Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories
	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples
	Approval of requests to petition on Non-Self-Governing Territories
Tuesday, 11 October	
3 p.m.	Consideration of decolonization items (*continued*):
	Statements by representatives of Non-Self-Governing Territories as well as petitions on Non-Self-Governing Territories approved to be heard by the Committee
6 p.m.	Closure of the list of speakers on decolonization items
	Deadline for submission of proposals on decolonization items
Wednesday, 12 October	
3 p.m.	Consideration of decolonization items (*continued*):
	Statements by representatives of Non-Self-Governing Territories as well as petitions on Non-Self-Governing Territories approved to be heard by the Committee
Thursday, 13 October	
3 p.m.	Consideration of decolonization items (*continued*):
	Statements by representatives of Non-Self-Governing Territories as well as petitions on Non-Self-Governing Territories approved to be heard by the Committee
	Joint general debate on decolonization items (*continued*)
Friday, 14 October	
3 p.m.	Joint general debate on decolonization items (*continued*)

Date/time	*Programme*
Week of 17-21 October	
Monday, 17 October	
10 a.m.	Joint general debate on decolonization items (*concluded*)
	Action on proposals submitted under decolonization items
Tuesday, 18 October	
10 a.m.	Introductory statement and general debate on:
	International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space
	Working Group of the Whole on international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space
Wednesday, 19 October	
10 a.m.	**International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space**
	General discussion (*continued*)
	Working Group of the Whole on international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space (*continued*)
Thursday, 20 October	
10 a.m.	**International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space**
	General discussion (*concluded*)
	Working Group of the Whole on international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space (*concluded*)
Friday, 21 October	
10 a.m.	Introductory statement, interactive dialogue and general debate on:
	Questions relating to information
Week of 24-28 October	
	(Action on proposals relating to "International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space" is expected in the week of 24-28 October)
Tuesday, 25 October	
1 p.m.	Closure of the list of speakers on "Questions relating to information"
3 p.m.	**Questions relating to information**
	General debate (*continued*)

Date/time	*Programme*
Wednesday, 26 October	
3 p.m.	**Questions relating to information**
	General debate (*concluded*)
	Action on proposals
Thursday, 27 October	
3 p.m.	Introductory statement, interactive dialogue and general debate on:
	Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects
Friday, 28 October	
3 p.m.	**Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects**
	General debate (*continued*)
Week of 31 October-4 November	
Tuesday, 1 November	
10 a.m.	**Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects**
	General debate (*continued*)
Wednesday, 2 November	
10 a.m.	**Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects**
	General debate (*concluded*)
Thursday, 3 November	
10 a.m.	Introductory statements, general debate and action on proposal on:
	Comprehensive review of special political missions
Friday, 4 November	
10 a.m.	Introductory statements, general debate and action on proposal on:
	Effects of atomic radiation

Date/time	*Programme*
Week of 7-11 November	
Monday, 7 November	
3 p.m.	Introductory statements, question-and-answer period and general debate on:
	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
Tuesday, 8 November	
3 p.m.	**United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East**
	General debate (*concluded*)
Wednesday, 9 November	
3 p.m.	Introductory statement, question-and-answer period and general debate on:
	Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories
6 p.m.	Deadline for submission of proposals on "United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East" and "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories"
	Deadline for submission of proposals on all outstanding items
Thursday, 10 November	
10 a.m.	**Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories**
	General debate (*continued*)
Friday, 11 November	
10 a.m. (if needed)	**Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories**
	General debate (*concluded*)
Week of 14-18 November	
Monday, 14 November	
10 a.m.	**United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East**
	Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories
	Introduction of and action on proposals

Date/time	*Programme*
	Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly
	Proposed programme of work and timetable for the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) for the seventy-second session of the General Assembly and consideration of working methods
	Action on proposals on all outstanding agenda items
	Conclusion of the work of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) for the main part of the session

United Nations A/C.4/70/L.12

General Assembly

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19 October 2015

Original: English

Seventieth session
Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)
Agenda item 52
Effects of atomic radiation

Argentina, Armenia, Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Japan, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Monaco, Poland, Russian Federation, Singapore, Slovenia, Sri Lanka and Switzerland: draft resolution

Effects of atomic radiation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 913 (X) of 3 December 1955, by which it established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, and its subsequent resolutions on the subject, in which, inter alia, it requested the Scientific Committee to continue its work,

Concerned about the potentially harmful effects on present and future generations resulting from the levels of radiation to which mankind and the environment are exposed,

Conscious of the continuing need to examine and compile information about atomic and ionizing radiation and to analyse its effects on mankind and the environment, and conscious also of the increased volume, complexity and diversity of that information,

Acknowledging the concerns about the radiological consequences of nuclear accidents,

Reaffirming the desirability of the Scientific Committee continuing its work, and welcoming the increased commitment of States members of the Committee,

Emphasizing the vital need for sufficient, assured and predictable funding, as well as efficient management, of the work of the secretariat of the Scientific Committee to arrange the annual sessions and coordinate the development of documents based on scientific reviews of the sources of ionizing radiation and its effects on human health and the environment,

15-18100 (E) 211015

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Recognizing the increasing importance of the scientific work of the Scientific Committee and the need to carry out unforeseen additional work, such as after the accident at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power station,

Considering that the high quality of the work and the scientific rigour of the Scientific Committee need to be maintained in the future,

Recognizing the importance of disseminating the findings of the Scientific Committee, in particular to the public, and widely publicizing scientific knowledge about atomic radiation, and recalling, in that context, principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[1]

Noting the desirability that the resources of the Scientific Committee be sufficient, assured and predictable, and recognizing the importance of voluntary contributions to the general trust fund established by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to support the work of the Committee,

1. *Commends* the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation for the valuable contribution that it has been making since its inception to wider knowledge and understanding of the levels, effects and risks of exposure to ionizing radiation and for fulfilling its original mandate with scientific authority and independence of judgement;

2. *Reaffirms* the decision to maintain the present functions and independent role of the Scientific Committee;

3. *Notes with appreciation* the work of the Scientific Committee, and takes note of the report on its sixty-second session,[2] including the reconfirmation of the Governing Principles for its work and terms of reference for its Bureau;

4. *Appreciates* that the Scientific Committee has made arrangements for activities to follow up on its 2013 evaluation of the levels and effects of radiation exposure due to the nuclear accident after the 2011 great east-Japan earthquake and tsunami, such as the systematic review of scientific information that has been published since the completion of the Committee's evaluation,[3] welcomes the publication of the first review, and encourages the secretariat of the Committee to disseminate the findings of the Committee's systematic reviews, in particular, to the public;

5. *Requests* the Scientific Committee to continue its work, including its important activities to increase knowledge of the levels, effects and risks of ionizing radiation from all sources, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session;

6. *Supports* the intentions and plans of the Scientific Committee for conducting its programme of work of scientific review and assessment on behalf of the General Assembly, in particular its next Global Survey of Medical Radiation Usage and Exposures, to be conducted in close cooperation with other relevant organizations, and its assessments of levels of ionizing radiation exposure from

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[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[2] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventieth Session, Supplement No. 46* (A/70/46).

[3] Ibid., chap. II, sect. A.1.

electrical energy production, and requests the Committee to submit plans for its ongoing and future programme of work to the Assembly at its seventy-first session;

7. *Welcomes* developments in streamlining procedures for publishing the reports of the Scientific Committee electronically on its official website and as sales publications, and calls upon the secretariat to monitor the timely publication of those reports and to continue to strive to publish them within the same calendar year as their approval;

8. *Re-emphasizes* the need for the Scientific Committee to hold regular sessions on an annual basis so that its report can reflect the latest developments and findings in the field of ionizing radiation and thereby provide updated information for dissemination among all States;

9. *Invites* the Scientific Committee to continue its consultations with scientists and experts from interested Member States in the process of preparing its future scientific reports, and requests the secretariat to facilitate such consultations;

10. *Welcomes*, in this context, the readiness of Member States to provide the Scientific Committee with relevant information on the levels and effects of ionizing radiation, and invites the Committee to analyse and give due consideration to such information, particularly in the light of its own findings;

11. *Recalls* the strategy of the Scientific Committee to improve data collection, encourages in this regard Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations concerned to provide further relevant data about levels, effects and risks of radiation exposure from various sources, which would greatly help in the preparation of future reports of the Committee to the General Assembly, and encourages the International Atomic Energy Agency, the World Health Organization, the International Labour Organization and other relevant organizations to further collaborate with the secretariat on arrangements for the collection, analysis and dissemination of data on radiation exposures of patients, workers and the public;

12. *Welcomes* the development by the secretariat of an online platform for collecting data on medical exposures, encourages Member States to take part in the Scientific Committee's Global Survey of Medical Radiation Usage and Exposures, and also encourages Member States to nominate a national contact person to facilitate coordination of the collection and submission of data on exposures of patients, workers and the public within their country;

13. *Requests* the United Nations Environment Programme to continue, within existing resources, to actively support the effective conduct of the work of the Scientific Committee and the dissemination of its findings to the General Assembly, the scientific community and the public;

14. *Takes note*, in this regard, of the Scientific Committee's outreach strategy for the coming years, in particular the enhancement of the website of the Committee and the publication of informative leaflets and posters in all the official languages of the United Nations, and encourages that consideration be given to publishing the website in all those languages;

15. *Encourages* the United Nations Environment Programme to continue to maintain appropriate funding for the Scientific Committee, pursuant to paragraph 15 of General Assembly resolution 69/84 of 5 December 2014;

16. *Encourages* Member States to make voluntary contributions to the general trust fund established by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme and also to make contributions in kind, in order to support the work of the Scientific Committee, and the dissemination of its findings, in a sustainable manner;

17. *Recalls* paragraph 19 of General Assembly resolution 66/70 of 9 December 2011, notes the expression of interest by Member States in membership in the Scientific Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to provide the Assembly at its seventy-second session with a list of the Member States that have expressed their particular interest in membership in the Committee between the sixty-sixth and seventy-second sessions, for consideration pursuant to the above-mentioned paragraph.

United Nations A/C.4/70/L.13

General Assembly

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27 October 2015

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Seventieth session
Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)
Agenda items 53 and 134

International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017

Matters relating to activities under the United Nations Programme on Space Applications in 2016

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.4/70/L.9/Rev.1

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

I. Requests contained in the draft resolution

1. Under the terms of operative paragraph 2 of draft resolution A/C.4/70/L.9/Rev.1, the General Assembly would:

(a) Decide that the activities listed in paragraph 1 of draft resolution A/C.4/70/L.9/Rev.1 shall be carried out under the United Nations Programme on Space Applications in 2016 with the budget that had been allocated to those activities for 2015.

II. Relationship of the requests to the biennial programme plan and priorities for the period 2016-2017 and to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017

2. The requested activities referred to in the draft resolution relate to programme 5, Peaceful uses of outer space, of the biennial programme plan and priorities for the period 2016-2017 and section 6, Peaceful uses of outer space, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017.

15-18735 (E) 281015

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III. Activities by which the proposed requests would be implemented

3. Pursuant to operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution, the following activities under the United Nations Programme on Space Application would take place in 2016:

(a) United Nations/Costa Rica Workshop on Human Space Technology;

(b) United Nations/South Africa Symposium on Basic Space Technology;

(c) United Nations/Kenya Workshop on Space Technology and Applications for Wildlife Management and Protecting Biodiversity;

(d) United Nations/Islamic Republic of Iran Workshop on the Use of Space Technology for Dust Storm and Drought Monitoring in the Middle East Region.

4. The activities would entail additional requirements in the amount of $197,800, as detailed in paragraph 7 below.

IV. Modifications required to the number of outputs of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017

5. The proposed programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017 indicates the delivery of 11 outputs under paragraph 6.19 (c) (ii): "workshops, seminars, training courses and meetings of experts for participants from developing countries, in particular professional women, on the priority thematic areas of the United Nations Programme on Space Applications (11)".

6. Pursuant to operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution, the number of outputs will increase by the four requested activities to 15 outputs in total.

V. Financial implications of the proposal

7. Additional resources in the amount of $197,800 for 2016 under section 6, Peaceful uses of outer space, would be required under the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017 to implement the activities, which includes:

(a) Travel costs for one staff member who will travel to the four activities to manage programmatic and logistical needs;

(b) Travel costs for the participants.

(United States dollars)

Section 6. Peaceful uses of outer space	*Total requirements 2016-2017*
Travel of staff	17 800
Grants and contributions	180 000
Total, section 6	**197 800**

VI. Potential for absorption

8. No provisions have been made under section 6, Peaceful uses of outer space, in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017 to cover the estimated requirements, and it is not anticipated that those requirements could be accommodated within the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017. The adoption by the General Assembly of draft resolution A/C.4/70/L.9/Rev.1 would therefore entail additional requirements of $197,800 under the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017.

VII. Contingency fund

9. It may be recalled that, under the procedures established by the General Assembly in its resolutions 41/213 and 42/211, a contingency fund is established for each biennium to accommodate additional expenditures derived from legislative mandates not provided for in the programme budget. Under this procedure, if additional expenditures were proposed that exceeded the resources available from the contingency fund, the activities concerned would be implemented only through the redeployment of resources from low-priority areas or the modification of existing activities. Otherwise, such additional activities would have to be deferred to a later biennium.

VIII. Conclusion and action required of the General Assembly

10. **Should draft resolution A/C.4/70/L.9/Rev.1 be adopted by the General Assembly, additional resources in the amount of $197,800 would be required under section 6, Peaceful uses of outer space, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017. This would require an additional appropriation for the biennium 2016-2017 to be approved by the Assembly at its seventieth session and, as such, would represent a charge against the contingency fund.**

United Nations A/C.4/70/L.13/Corr.1

General Assembly

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30 October 2015

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Seventieth session

Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)

Agenda items 53 and 134

International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017

Matters relating to activities under the United Nations Programme on Space Applications in 2016

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.4/70/L.9/Rev.1

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

Corrigendum

Paragraph 8

At the end of the paragraph, *insert*

It should be noted that, as the activities outlined in paragraph 3 above did not take place in 2015, the 2014-2015 programme budget for section 6, Peaceful uses of outer space, would reflect an underexpenditure by the same amount, which will be presented in the second performance report for the biennium 2014-2015 and which would offset the estimated requirements.

15-18976 (E) 021115

Please recycle

United Nations A/C.4/70/L.14*

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
6 November 2015

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Seventieth session

Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)

Agenda item 57

Comprehensive review of special political missions

Costa Rica, Finland, Italy, Latvia, Mexico, Paraguay, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland and Thailand: draft resolution

Comprehensive review of special political missions

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolutions 67/123 of 18 December 2012, 68/85 of 11 December 2013 and 69/95 of 5 December 2014 on the comprehensive review of special political missions,

Reaffirming its commitment to respecting the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of all States,

Recalling the primary role of the United Nations and the respective roles and authority of the General Assembly and the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the Charter, and recalling also in this context the contribution of regional and subregional arrangements, as appropriate,

Encouraging enhanced exchanges of information, in an appropriate manner, among the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Secretariat, on overall policy matters pertaining to special political missions,

Reaffirming the principles of impartiality, consent of the parties, national ownership and national responsibility, and stressing the significance of the views of and dialogue with countries hosting special political missions,

Recalling the relevant reports on the review of arrangements for funding and backstopping special political missions,[1] which addressed the financial and

* Reissued for technical reasons on 10 November 2015.

[1] A/66/340 and A/66/7/Add.21.

Please recycle

administrative arrangements pertaining to such missions, recognizing that the Fifth Committee is the appropriate Main Committee of the General Assembly entrusted with responsibilities for administrative and budgetary matters,

Stressing the need for the United Nations to continue to improve its capabilities in the pacific settlement of disputes, including mediation, conflict prevention and conflict resolution, for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Acknowledging the significant increase in the number and complexity of special political missions and the challenges faced by them,

Recognizing the important role of the special political mission as a flexible tool for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recognizing also the need for system-wide coherence between special political missions and the United Nations system, and emphasizing the importance of close cooperation between special political missions, peacekeeping operations and United Nations country teams for maintaining sustainable peace, conflict prevention and conflict resolution,

Recognizing further the need for special political missions to operate under clear, credible and achievable mandates, including through the articulation of their goals and purposes, and the need to review their progress as stipulated in their respective mandates,

Recognizing the importance of efforts towards improving broad geographical representation, gender balance and expertise in the composition of all special political missions,

Reaffirming the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding, and recognizing the importance of the equal and effective participation and the full involvement of women at all levels, at all stages and in all aspects of the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and conflict resolution,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General[2] and the report of the High-level Independent Panel,[3] and acknowledging their emphasis on the primacy of political solutions to conflicts,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to resolution 69/95;[4]

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to hold regular, inclusive and interactive dialogue on the overall policy matters pertaining to special political missions, and encourages the Secretariat to reach out to Member States prior to the holding of such dialogue to ensure wide and meaningful participation;

3. *Respects* the purview of the mandate of special political missions, as stipulated in the respective relevant resolutions, recognizes the specificity of each mandate of such missions, and emphasizes the role of the General Assembly in discussing the overall policy matters pertaining to special political missions;

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[2] A/70/357-S/2015/682.

[3] See A/70/95-S/2015/446.

[4] A/70/400.

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session a timely report on the overall policy matters pertaining to special political missions, including efforts towards improving transparency, accountability, geographical representation, gender participation, expertise and effectiveness in respect of all special political missions, and in this regard encourages the Secretary-General to include relevant detailed information on these matters in the report;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session the item entitled "Comprehensive review of special political missions" and to consider the above-mentioned report of the Secretary-General under that item.